

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace paragraph number [0037] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0037] **Figures 7 and 8** show distal ends of treatment instruments 2201 and 202 (or where appropriate implants) which have a contact surface 15 with a pattern of energy directors 16 (e.g. pyramids protruding from the contact surface). The instrument 2201 represented in Fig. 7 may be designed for axial oscillation (double arrow A) or for bending oscillation (double arrow B). The instrument 202 shown in Fig. 8 is advantageously designed for axial oscillation. The gaps between the points of the energy directors need to be adjusted to a relative movement between instrument and wound surface in such a manner that every region of the wound surface to be treated is positioned at least once in an area not more than 3 to 5 mm distanced from such a point, preferably within 1 to 2.5 mm from such a point. If the instrument is not to be moved relative to the wound surface, the points need to be arranged no further apart than 6 to 10 mm (preferably at a distance of between 2 to 5 mm from each other).

Please replace paragraph number [0038] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0038] **Figure 9** shows an amplitude-transforming and/or direction-transforming element 20 which was already discussed further above and which is incorporated in a device according to the invention, advantageously between the treatment instrument 2203 or as the case may be the implant, and the oscillation

drive 21 or a booster. However, element 20 may also serve itself as treatment instrument.

Please replace paragraph number [0041] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0041] The oscillation drive 21 (where appropriate via a booster) is advantageously coupled to the ring at a point of maximal oscillation amplitude (M1 to M4), transmitting the drive amplitude to this location. Depending on the application and depending on the design of the oscillation drive 21, a treatment instrument 2203 for a high amplitude and one-dimensional oscillation is coupled to a point M, or for a small amplitude and two-dimensional oscillation to a point K.

Please replace paragraph number [0044] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0044] Instead of the instrument 2203 being coupled (e.g. moulded) to element 20 as shown in Fig. 9, a corresponding extension (not illustrated) may be provided in this place, which extension is placed on the proximal face of an implant for simultaneously driving the implant into the tissue opening and exciting it to vibrate.

Please replace paragraph number [0045] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0045] Amplitude-transforming and/or direction-transforming elements applicable in the method according to the invention are generally geometric bodies such as

beams, rings or hollow balls. Annular elements may also have shapes which are not circularly round, but are e.g. polygonal. The rings may also be designed for oscillation for example with three, five or more nodes, that is to say for direction transformation with angles other than 90°. For direction-transformations in three-dimensional space, element 20 is designed as a hollow body, for example a hollow ball or a hollow polyhedron. The rings as well as the hollow bodies may have a plurality of coupling locations for an instrument 2203 or where appropriate for an implant as well as for the oscillation drive 21.

Please replace paragraph number [0046] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0046] As the case may be it is not necessary to couple a treatment instrument 2203 to the element 20 but to apply the element 20 itself for the treatment, wherein in such a case it is advantageous to provide the outer surface of the element 20 with energy directors.

Please replace paragraph number [0047] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0047] Since the design of the instrument 2203 as well as the characteristics of its oscillation are to be adapted to specific applications, it is advantageous to design the instrument 2203 and the amplitude-transforming and/or direction-transforming element 20 as a unit and for different direction transformations for example to provide it with various coupling locations for coupling to a standard oscillation drive 21 being e.g. integrated in a hand apparatus.

Please replace paragraph number [0048] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0048] Such a unit of an amplitude-transforming and/or direction-transforming element 20 and an instrument 2 is shown in **Figure 10**. The treatment element ~~2204~~ is coupled to point ~~M2~~M2' of the amplitude-transforming and/or direction-transforming element 20. At points ~~M1, M3 and M4~~M1', M3' and M4' coupling elements 30 are provided, for example snap elements by way of which a booster element of the oscillation drive 21 is pulled into a seat 31 of the element 20 with a non-positive fit. The larger the snap force is, the closer to the exciting wave will the transferred wave be.

Please replace paragraph number [0049] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0049] For minimal-invasive methods it is advantageous to provide means which permit changing the coupling between element 20 and the oscillation drive 21 (which may also be designed to be flexible and to have a length of a multiple of half the wavelength for endoscopic use) when the distal end of the device is already positioned for treatment, i.e. when it is located in the treatment region. The element 20 is for example coupled to the drive at point ~~M4~~M4' (no frequency transformation and smallest dimension of the device transverse to the introduction direction) for the introduction to the treatment region, and at point ~~M4~~M1' or ~~M3~~M3' (direction transformation in each case 90°) for the treatment or for part of the treatment.

Please replace paragraph number [0050] with the following rewritten

paragraph:

[0050] Instead of coupling the instrument 2204 to the outer side of the element 20 as shown in Figs. 9 and 10 the instrument 2205 may also be coupled on the inner side of the element and on the opposite side may project through a suitable opening 35, as this is shown in **Figure 11**. This is particularly advantageous if for reasons of space (e.g. a device for a minimal-invasive method) the instrument is to project as little as possible beyond the element 20 and all the same it needs to have a predefined length for resonance reasons.

Please replace paragraph number [0051] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0051] Treatment instruments 2205 which in each case are rigidly connected to an amplitude-transforming and/or direction-transforming element 20 exactly matched to the instrument make it possible to achieve optimal treatment conditions for the most varied of applications using only one apparatus supplying essentially one excitation frequency or a small number of selectable excitation frequencies. Such treatment instruments may not only be used in the method according to the invention but also in other methods in which vibrating treatment instruments are applied, in particular in various, per se known methods of dental medicine.